LABOR DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY M. B. JOHNSON.

[Mail all data, news notes, etc., before Friday of each week to P. O. Hox 113, Fort Worth, Tex.]

HOME LABOR FOR HOME WORK.

The petition recently laid before the city council of Fort Worth for a nine-hour working day for all employes of the city has the hearty indorsement of the workingmen of the city. They argue that the one hour taken off is a great stimulus to the skilled , shorer, and he is usually not slow to show is appreciation of same by giving to his employer every minute of the time paid for and done in the best manner known to his calling.

While the council is disposing of the leaves and fishes, would it not be wise and politic to make some endeavor to give the work to home labor! Already there are rumers that some contractors will bid on the work, expecting to import cheap labor from other cities. If this is done, in what way will the work benefit the idle Fort Worth workingman, about whom so much has recently been said in the council and in the public prints?

The strolling workman employed in Fort Worth temporarily is ready to mave as soon 24 his job in done, and the sum paid him for labor is expended elsewhere and goes to build up other cities. The Fort Worth citizen-workman, who lives here, spends his money here and has interests identical with those of the city, may surely be relied upon to do the work in as skillful a manner is his imported brother, and in employing him the city will reap doubly from the seed sown. The money spent for labor will stay here and will find its way to the dry goods and grocery merchant, who pays the taxes which enable the city to improve itself. The Fort Worth lawyer practices in Fort Worth; the physician has his patients here; the preacher discourses to Fort Worth congregations; the merchant sells his goods here; the city's newspapers are building up and developing Fort Worth and not Dallas and Galveston. Then why send to those cities to get men to do Fort Worth's work when Fort Worth citizens are idle? Let the council look to this.

> The Packing House Strike. FORT WORTH, TEX., Feb. 6, 1892.

Editor Labor Department: Robert Burns said he could not well conceive of a more mortifying picture of human life than a man seeking work, and it was on this strain that he penned these

See yonder poor, o'erlabour'd wight Se abject, mean, and vile. Who begs a brother of the earth To give him leave \$ 1 toil; And see his lordly fa, low-worm The poor petition sours. Unmindful the a weeping wife And helpless offspring mourn.

If I'm designid you lordling a slave—
(By Nature's law design d)
Why was an independent wish
E'er planted in my wind?
If not, why am I subject to
His crunity or doors?
Or why has man the will and power
To make his fellow mourn?

That was years ago, and was written out sympathy for the poor, then oppress the landed nobility, but with all the land and boasted royalty, to what insignifi-cance does the power of Southern lord or highland chief dwindle compared to the power wielded by such men as Jay Gould and Phil Armour of to-day over the lives of men in their employ! The Mail of Wednesday makes this statement:

THE STRIKE IS OVER.

THE STRIKE IS OVER.

The eighty strikers are still out, and unless they comply with the requirements of the company are liable to stay out, and their places are filled by new men. Col. Hoxle and Mr. Baraum went about during the day instruction the bards and by grant the day instructing the hands, and by even ing had the men fairly instructed. The onel, in reply to a committee, said he anted men—Texas men—as he intended to take the packery a Texas institution, even a Texas institution, even

to the hiring of his help. to the hiring of his help."
Yet but a few months since, in answer to an appeal of mine made through the columns of a Fort Worth paper on behalf of home labor, this company said it was impossible to secure the competent skilled labor here, and they must necessarily import it.

And now, in one day, the packing house managers can so instruct a for se of raw recruits as to enable them to take the places of eighty skilled workmen! Oh, consistency, where art thou? Does might make right! Is there not something pathetic, noble, grand, in the pride and principles that actuate these men? Think of the proposi-tion. You must either board at the place I tell you to, or quit work. In other words, if I were a married man employed in the in-stitution and my young brother was also employed there, that young brother would not be allowed to board with me and my family—though the company does magnan-mously accord to me the privilege of living

with my own wife, in my own house, and

which my own wite, it my own house, and eating at my own table.

The company may say that this is not what enused the strike. I am willing to concede that it is not the immediate cause, but the fact remains that this company did make this demand a few weeks ago, and it will be a company to be a constant. might possibly appear to some to be a strange coincident that the five men was composed the committee sent by the employes to inform the company that its dictation as to where the employes should or should not board, and that those of the employees are the company that its dictation as to where the employees should or should not board, and that those of the employees are should not board, and that these of the smooth of the company that it is a single that the control of the contro ployes who were married would not be allowed to take boarders—I say it is a not-worthy fact that these five men who so notified the company that this dictation would not be accensed, were the five, and the only men, discharged, and it is to have these men reinstated that the other seventy-five men have cossed to work. five men have ceased to work.

Hoxie says these five men are "car-aggers" (mark the word) or agitators. say they are five men who have dared to mve a mind of their own, and to assert heir American-born freedom of boarding and sleeping where they pleased.
F. J. SNIDER.

LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

The boiler-makers met lust night. Fort Worth Pressmen meet this after-

Give the Fort Worth work to the Fort Worth laborer.

The iron moulders meet to-day at the Kights of Labor hall.

The packing house strike has created quite a ripple in labor circles.

The browers of Fort Worth are considering the question of organizing. The percentage system of dues is being enerally adopted by the labor unions of

Don't send North for your clothes when there are competent tailors here, helping us to build up the city.

The saddle and harness makers met Mon

day night last. They report everything prosperous in their line. Keep the money at home. Do not send to Galveston and Dallas for labor when there are idle men in this city.

Fort Worth Typographical Union, No. 103 meets this afternoon. This will be the most important meeting of the year.

The cigarmakers had an enthusiastic meeting last Monday night, All Fort Worth made cigars bear the blue label.

will help to maintain the city, and spend their money at home, a A branch of the American Federation of Labor will shortly be established in Fort Worth to supersede the Trades Industrial

The laboring man of Fort Worth does not go to Dallas or Gaiveston to buy his meat, bread and cicines. Give the work to men who are of and for Fort Worth.

A reciprocal commercial treaty should be signed between the Fort Worth business man and the Fort Worth laborer. We are all working for a common cause, i. e., build all working for a common cause, up Fort Worth and live at home.

At the meeting of the Brotherhood of At the meeting of the Brothernood of Carpenters and Joiners last Monday night, a premium of 810 was offered to the mem-ber bringing in the largest number of ac-ceptable recruits for membership during the present year, and 85 to second highest.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

Onaga, Kan., hasn't a lawyer. Wood fibre underwear is new. India has forty women doctors, Our railroads cover 171,000 miles.

Chicago has a woman's baking company, A light steel telegraph pole has been pat-ened by a Wisconsin man.

Only citizens who can read and write are allowed to vote in Bolivia.

A home-for aged tailors is talked of by the International Union of Tailors. The Harness makers' national union meets in Louisville, Ky., next June.

Poor persons are supplied with spectacles free of charge by a Boston society. Kansas City freight brakemen won a strike for extra pay for extra switching. The pin factories of the United States nanufacture about 18,000,000,000 pins a year.

There are 20,000 women in the United Kingdom who earn their living by nursing. The recent strike in Southern France cost 8550,000 in lost wages, though it only asted fifteen days.

A strong movement is on foot in Chicago to thoroughly organize all the mill beach carpenters of that city. Central labor unions have been formed

last month in Altoona, Pa., Austin, Tex., and Sioux City, Iowa. A new lead-headed nail for use on cor-rugated roofs has appeared in London. The head flattens under the blow of the hammer

and prevents leaking. It is reported that an English shipbuild-

ing firm has received an order for a steamship to carry 9000 tons cargo, the largest freight vessel yet constructed.

The approximate cost of all the rolling stock on all the railroads in the United Stats foots up \$1,500,000,000, a sum much more than enough to pay the national debt. The postal card factory in Shelton, Conn., is turning out 2,500,000 cards a day. The biggest day's output so far is one of a few days ago, when 2,800,000 were printed

The Lancashire miners have now in their union between 41,000 and 42,000 miners. The union miner wears a medal, hence the comparatively few goats are easily picked

During the mill carpenters' strike in New Orleans, La., last spring, the Cotton screw-men's union donated \$2500 and the Cotton yard men's union gave \$500. This is practi-cal fraternity.

The December report of the Amalgamated carpenters shows they have 543 branches and 35,420 members. The award of the ar-bitrator in the carpenters' strike in London has conceded a reduction in the working hours from fifty-two and one-half down to fifty hours per week.

The trades and labor unions of Indian-apolis, Ind., are arranging to build a large labor temple to cost \$100,000. The money is to be raised by issuing 10,000 shares of stock at \$10 per share, payable in installments. The carpenters' unions of that city are active in the project.

All the engineers, machinists, etc., on the northeast coast of England are out on the question of overtime. Thirty thousand men are involved. The employers at first locked out 25 per cent of the men, and the powerful Amalgamated Society of Engi-

neers called out the rest. The semi-annual report of the Flint Glass Workers' National Union shows a member-ship of 7108, with 442 members unemployed and 218 locked out. There is \$96,397 in the national treasury at headquarters, which is hearly \$14 per head for each member. This is accumulated by high dues and a large tax to head quarters

Condition of Labor in Gantemala.

Samuel Kimberly, United States cousul general at Gautemala, says the labor question in Gautemala is in a serious condition. The natives do not care to work, except for their present needs. They are honest in one sense and not in another; they will not steal but if they make a bar-gain with a man to work a week, and they can make enough in three days to cover their needs, they will drop the job. This is one reason why the wages are so low. They do not care to work a moment longer than is necessary to supply their daily

Coal Industry in the United States-

The coal industry furnishes employm to 50,000 persons to whom \$110,000,000 is paid to 20,000 persons to whom \$19,000,000 is paid in wages, and the capital invested is estimated at \$150,000,000. The output of different states is as follows: Pennsylvania, nearly \$2,000,000 tons; Illinois, 18,000,000; Golio, 10,000,000; West Virginia, 7,000,000; Iowa, 4,500,000; Alabama, 4,000,000; Maryland, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri, 8,000,000, and Tennessee, 2,000,000.

A new kind of porcelain, made from as-bestos, has been brought before the Acad-emie des Sciences, Paris, by M. Garros. He grinds the asbestos to a fine powder and frees it from oxide of iron by sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, then makes it into a maste mode it dries trackets. hydrochloric data, then makes it into a paste, molds it, dries it slowly, and finally bakes it for seventeen or eighteen hours at a temperature of 1200 degrees C. It is very translucent, and has been used successfully as a filter and sterilizer.

Weaving an Ancient Art.

Weaving appears to have been practiced in China more than 1000 years before it was known in Europe or Asia. The Egyptians ascribed the art to Isis, the Greeks to Minerva and the Peruvians to the wife of Manco Capac. Our Savier's vest or coat had not any seam, being woven from the top throughout in one whole piece.

A Diminutive Engine.

In Waterbury, Conn., an engine which stands on the space of 7-16 of an inch square and reaches a height of % of an inch has been made. It has 148 parts, held together by fifty-two screws. The diameter of the cylinder is one-twenty-sixth of an inch, and the whole weighs three grains.

Trouble in Galveston, Tex.

James Stewart & Co., elevator contractors from St. Louis, Mo., are building an elevator for the Galveston wharf company, Galveston, Tex., and are working their car-Galveston, Tex., and are working their carpenters ten hours a day. The nine-hour rule is general among the carpenters of Galveston, and unious 555 and 611 are giving Stewart & Co. a vigorous fight on their ten-hour job. There are a large number of union and non-union carpenters idle in Galveston, but so far not one of them has begun work for this firm. The acu-union men are just as solid as the union men in upholding the nine-hour day. The city council, builders' exchange and champer of commerce are with the union men in their The mon employed on the public work in uphelding the nine-hour day. The city council, builders' exchange and chamber of quently, but little of the money spent for labor was left in that city. Give your struggle, and have rendered effective aid work to the citizens of Fort Worth. They

any water privileges as long as it is hostile to organized labor, notwithstanding the city has a one-third interest in the stock of

A Non-Union Sheep's Head. The boas butchers of one of the large cities resolved to hire only union butchers, and placed a sign in their meat stores which read, "None but union meat sold here."

A non-union man who lived near one of

these stores sent his wife to buy a sheep's head. The butcher wrapped up a sheep's head and handed it to her. Seeing the union sign she said:

"I don't want that one. I want a non-union sheep's head."

The butcher took the sheep's head, un-wrapped it, took his cienver, chopped it in two, scooped out the brains, and handing it back to her said: "Here, madam, is a non-union sheep's head."

A WEEK IN MOROCCO.

A Barbaric Sultanate Doomed to Pass Away.

WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS.

Castoms, Costumes, Food and Utensils of Bible Days Universal in Tangler. Subjects for Pen and Pencil. Old World Scenes-

[Copyright, 1892, by Edgar L. Wakeman.] Tangier, Monocco, Jan. 15.—The present "revolt of the tribes," in Morocco, though doubtless overestimated in importance, renders a tour of adventure to the interior by any white man from Tangier an impossible performance. It also brings sharply to mind many recent prophecies, from highest European diplomatic sources, of the early dishipternation of this the last of the early disintegration of this the last barbaric sulfanate of ancient Mauritania. At least four great European powers are concerned in the acquisition of all Northern Africa. For years Italy has had her itching fingers in the affairs of Tripoli, whose trade

normous. France from her new and matchless empire of Algieria, is pushing her railways erross the eastern boundaries of Morocco, and but a few weeks since took forcible possession of the rich eases of Tuat. This possession of the rich cases of Tuat. This point, about 700 miles a trifle southwest of Algiers and a trifle southeast of Tangier, is in the central northern portion of the Sahara. It is by all odds the most splendid possible stragetic possession in Northern Africa. Here the great carrayan routes converge from all parts of the Sahara, and even from Central Africa and the countries bordering on the Gulf of Guinea. France has thus tapped, diverted and must eventually largely control the richest trade eventually largely control the richest trade of a major portion of the entire African

with the African equatorial kingdoms is

An English fleet is now at Cadiz. Two of her great war-ships are in this very har-bor. Another English man-of-war is by bor. Another Engish man-of-war is by this time at Cape Juby. At the latter place, about 300 miles doesn the western coast of Morocco, just opposite the Canary islands, immense English trading interests have been established with the Azuad country and the Western Soudan; and all of these have been diverted from their old channels through the Morocco sultipasts to its comthrough the Morocco sultanate to its com-mercial capitals, the cities of Morocco, Fez and Tangier. Powerful British interests at Tangier are seeking and would be benefited by Morocco's disruption; while the British government has had more than one cause of regret, since the wonderful achievement of France in Algeria, and the recent marvelous develop-ment of African countries and trade, that it ever relinquished its former possession of Tangier, in 1684; previous to which, through Portuguesé cession, it had been held and looted by various English military mmandants for a period of twenty-two

Meantime poor old Spain, the hereditary foe of the Moor, is gloating over the probable near downfall of his Shercefan Highness Muley Hassan, and will flud her own full reward in simple revenge; though when the occasion of dismemberment comes a few additional crumbs will doubtless fall to have lighting. In her lest greening with to her picking. In her last encounter with the Moors she retired victorious and not wholly empty-handed, and still holds, as carnest of her prowess in 1859, all the cities of the Northern Morocco coast, save Tetuan and Tangier. These are Melilla, Penon, Al-Khuzennas and Ceuta, the latter fortified alls hericages of Secrity, most invocated. city being one of Spain's most important convict stations.

The present so-called revolt is locally at-The present so-cause revoit is locally attributed to the exactions of the bashaw of Tangier. These are no worse nor better than they have always been. By some it is vaguely hinted that it is but the beginning of a dangerous revolution against Mulcy Hassan by his recently deposed kalifa. or supreme judge, and deposed kalifa, or supreme judge, and the sultan's brother, Muley Ismain, who was banished from Fez with the kalifa in November last. Knowing merchants and small diplomats whisper of French in-trigue and "renegade Burber and Khabyle, chief emissaries, who, with valuable gifts and more glittering promises of preferment and profit from Algiers, are commissioned to stir up such disaffection and turbulence as shall give excuse to a more formidable coup d'etat than that of Tuat, which shall remove the Algerian boundary some hun-dreds of miles westward within the sultan's

In any event the four po wers named are In any event the four po wers named are eagerly elect for the possibilities in all new moves in Northern Africa; and Moroeco, the last remaining empire of barbarism of ancient Mauritania, is doomed. The gitter and clink of an hundred thousand chassepot rifles girdie it on the east and south. Open-mouth cannon complete the circle on the north and west. Strangely enough civilization often confronts barbarism in this way. There is not at this moment a break in its circling impact. The inevitable and resistless pressure may come before these words can find their place in print. It may not come before the century is done. But it is no less their place in print. It may not come before the century is done. But it is no less
inevitable. Then Morocco will be transformed, like Algiers, into a paradise of
health and plenty, and beyond it, even to
the wild Soudan, the cases of the waterless
wastes of Sahara shall bloom and blossom
in all the glorious luxuriance of a glowing
Cuban valle.

Until then, from any standpoint this
weird old city must remain a place of the

Until then, from any standpoint this weird old city must remain a place of the rarest interest. No one can tell its age. The sleges, pillages and pestilences it has withstood are heartrending. It is the most Moorish of all Moorish cities. Decking, ruinous, hoary, it has still clung, though but twenty miles from Christian Europe, to its primitive customs closer than Tunis, Alexandria or Cairo. Costume, custom, faces, utensils and food of Scriptural times are here precisely as they were known in Ori.

andria or Cairo. Costume, custom, faces, utensils and food of Scriptural times are here precisely as they were known in Oricotal clites two thousand years ago.

Tasing your stand midway between the harborside and the Soc-de-Barra, study with me these strange and varied tides of human travel crowding in either direction. There is suppressed excitement in the faces of all, owing to the constant exaggerated rumers of the possible action of the mountain tribes, and what may be done by the sultan, if he can take a moment from the charms of his thousand wives, to oppose their threatened sedition. Aside from this, all things in Tangier go on as they have each day for many an hundred years.

This group comprises a half dazen Monabites. They are Syrians by descent, and are believed to be identical in race with the Scriptural Monbites. They are the fiercest money makers of Morocco, and are butchers, grocers, bakers, anything for riches. Their greed is prompted by a curious ambition. That is to gain independence and return to their homes at Hammada Chebba, a little oasis surrounded by lofty rocks in the most arid and burning portion of Central Sahara. To somatime return rich to Hammada Chebba, the Monabite will work and starve half a lifetime. You cannot mistake him in Tangier. He is darker than the Arab; not so black as the negro; his skin has the appearance of contamons ciling; he wears a white turban, but is chiefly distinguished in dress because of invariably wearing a sort of sleeveless tunic, called the

gaodoura, which falls straight to the knees. The stripes and rigrags in this garment are something marvelous. His wife wears the adjar or veil, like the Arab woman, but her haik (shawl or wrap) which covers her head, falling nearly to her feet, is of blue and white checked stuff, similar to that worn by negresses in Tangier. These Morabites have with them a bevy of Khabyles who are in from the farthest Atias range of mountains, despite the tribal tumuit, with animals for the shambles. They are butchers; are on their way to the abbatoir, and are volubly depressing prices in excited banterings.

reaution depressing prices in excited banterings.

Behind them are a score of negresses. They are on their way to their masters homes from the market of Soc-de-Barra. You may find any day hundreds more like them as helpers at the market. One is chanting some wild song of the lungies and she is now and then cancouraged by shrill cries of "Jaleo!—Jaleo!" from her companions. They are indescribably ugly, with eries of "Jaleo!" Jaleo!" from her compations. They are indescribably ugly, with short puffy bodies, tremendous heads and short huge necks, lumpy checks and square jaws, nostrus flattened back almost in a line with the facial angle; and lips like a pair of ebonized conch shells. Their haiks are always of the blue and white checked variety, intensifying the lustre and depth of color of their coal black skins. Some of them are veiled, giving them an air of monumental coyishness and skittishness. Besides the haik and veil little should be said about their costume. Below the haik are castheir costume. Below the halk are cas-cases and cataracts of garmentary all-sorts. Two wear the cast-off trousers of some consular attache. A pair of cavalry boots ornament the feet and legs of a third. The rest are barefooted and their feet are like huge claws. They are slaves; and were

like huge claws. They are slaves, and were born in the jungles, below Sahara.

But here is a bery of Jews on their way to the place of customs at the waterside, on some errand connected with importations, and a few Jewish women are with them. There are 3000 of these folk in Tangler, and not one is poor. The could not but welcome incoming civilization for now none of them can ride upon horseback, and must perforce employ a donkey. for now none of them can ride upon horse-back, and must perforce employ a donkey, nor can they come into the presence of Moors or Arabs connected officially with the sultanate without repeated salnams, kissing the hem of their rulers' burnous, and other confessions of humiliation and degredation. They are nearly all dressed similar to the Arabs, with long flowing white robes, turbaned heads, richly em-broidered waists and sashes, ample trousers caught with leweled bands below the

broidered waists and sashes, ample trousers caught with jeweled bands below the knees, blue silk stockings and low sandals upon their feet. A few have the red Tarboosh with blue and black tassel, betokening that the wearers are Tanisian Jews. The women in their company give an excellent example not only of the beauty of the female members of this race as they are found near and in the orient, but also of the costumes of the better class of these in Tangiers. Long, straight gown, without drapery and of the richest silk, green, orange or purple, encircled at the waist by cords of silk, gold and silk or chains of pure gold, constitute the sole outer garment, strikingly different from the Arab woman's. Their feet are encased in weman's. Their feet are encased in colored pointed slippers. Each woman wears a black silk scarf, bound tightly across the forehead, gathered closely over the head, falling in delicate folds behind, held in place at the back by great gold or jeweled ornaments. This, with a plain band of spotless white linen drawn tightly across the chin and a magnificent Indian shawl carried upon the arm or thrown carriessly across the shoulders, completes the costume of these, the most stately and beautiful women of Tangier.

Besides these there will troop by you hundreds of the Biskris—the scavengers, water-carriers and men-of-all-work of Tangier—bare and shaven-headed, fine-featured and with splendid form and muscular development. Impish little boot-blacks of from and research water who will need for the second transport was supported to the second transport was supported to the second transport to the second transport was supported to the second transport was supported to the second transport to the second transported transported to the second transported to the second transported cular development. Impish little boot-blacks of mongrel race who will perform any diablerie, from blacking and shining their own faces to plumping an eye out and into its socket, for but one copper flu for each exhibition, are dancing about you. Snake-charmers with hideous cobra de copellos wound about cobra de copellos wound about their filthy bodies will pass you. Necro-maneers who really eat fire are as common manoers who really eat are are as common in the stheets as are those who do not at our issummer resorts and nickel-shocker museums. Moorish soldiers, barelegged and barefooted, and ever on the trot, skurry past you. Half grown negroes from the Soudan with scant breechclouts of untanned hides for raimout are here. Venerable Riffans, apathetic as opium-eaters and withered as mummies, pass tremblingly by; while genuine Bedoulns, on skinny steeds magnificently caparisoned, 'each humping magnificently caparisoned, 'each humping

magnificently caparisoned, teach humping beneath a wondrous burnous, dash reck-lessly through the crowds. And still there are trains of donkeys and of camels laden with merchandise for far Berber villages and farther cases of the

desert; women with servants in whose baskets are fowls for beheading at the re-volting "Negress Sacrifices;" hundreds of Khabyles with leather aprons and shaven heads, their strong wives, unveiled, with long chemises reaching to their feet and girdled at the waist with bright sashes, who work with their husbands every-where and anywhere, provide an ample study of African hillmen; while thousands of the native Arab and Mcorish men and women sweep by with swish of robes and jingling jeweis and ankiets like weird and softly musical wraiths in white. Some these are plodding towards known marabout to mourn beside their dend, are gliding from home or shop to shadowy

are gliding from home or shop to shadowy mosque to pray.

All architectural beauty is found in carved Moresque archways, among which are many magnificent specimens; in bases and capitals of spiral stone pillars supporting arches, vaulting over which superstructures often shut out the sky, and these are in the pure Arab style or 1000 years ago; about the facades and fonts of numberless fountains set in cool alcoves. berless fountains set in cool alcoves, projecting unexpectedly from blank walls, or built upright from the center of tiny squares, the only places in all this ancient city where sunlight ever reaches the earth; and behind the massive walls in interiors, whose structural grace and ex-quisite ornamentation are an endless feast

of artistic delight.

The shops of Tangier are all merely tiny niches in the walls. The Moorish merchant enters his little black don through a trap door, lowers the shutter, which falls often in steps to the street and sits in the center of his possessions, which are all within reach, voiceless and grave the day long like a forsaken Punch in a pautomime. Every manner of a shop is just like his. In some, workmen are embrodering the white burnous, utilizing their great toes to hold tight the disengaged thread. In others greany fritters are fried in a solemn and stately manner while one waits. Some display ostrich eggs and native ornaments. Here and there is a seller of herbs and vegetables. Again, white-robed and bearded men are surrounded by crates of charcoal and thay bundles of fagots. In others almost priceless oriental draperies are packed and bandled assuments. less oriental draperies are packed and bunched around a merchant who smokes and drams as if no thought of traffic ever entered his head.

The ancient and venerable letter and scroll writer has his niche, or chair at acra-way side and waits with that stole patience scroll writer has his niche, or chair at acrhway side and waits with that stoic patience coily an Indian or a Moslem can command, to indite epistic or trace sacred passage from the Koran upon egg shell, or on ribbon for some devout one's amulet. Shoemakers squat cross-legged, sewing and hammering upon slippers and sandals only. Bread sellers crouch against walls and doorways. Groups of swarthy Khabyles with their copper ewers are ever before the gurgling old fountains. Veiled women wriggle and mince to and from market, or khouba or mosque. Stately Arabs appear and disappear, their flowing robes shutting out the vistas of the narrow streets. Cloth-wenders higgle-haggle at the cracks of mussive doors barely ajar. Funeral corteges pass on the rim—for the dead Moslem arrives in paradiae that much more speedily. Girls with dough-covered boards ready for the bakeries are as fiest as the funerals. The donkeys loaded with street-garbage force you against the walls. Other donkeys with panniers packed with fruits, orange-blossoms and roses, fill the shadowy ways with the attars of sunny valleys.

The same wierd, wild scenes of semibaric life that were here a thousand years ago are here to-day, every day, all day, and will remain. And if you wander these

ghostly ways at night, all is still, shadowful, silent. You see the white, silent walls about you. You know that white, silent forms whisk past you. And away up there through infinite space you see the white, silent stars looking down

EDGAR L. WAREMAN.

Crushed to Death. GUERDEON, ARE., Feb. 6.—Frank Tyler, a well-to-do farmer and his wife, were crushed to death while attempting to repair an out building. The building collapsed, crushing over them in this health. crushing every bone in their bodies.

Colonel Soufflot, once in the armies of Napoleon, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth in Paris a few days



TheLadies

Desiring to visit Tarkish Bath Rooms Tuesmust do so before 10 a. m. After that hour ladies will not receive baths.

ARTESIAN WATER CO.

LINDSAY: HOUSE!

GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS.

PHILLIPS & TOWNLEY, Proprietors, Gainesville, Texas. PICKWICK,

Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

Rates, \$2.50 Per Day.

GEO. C. HUDGINS, Manager.

Corner Fourth, Main and Rusk Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

W. W. DUNN & SON, - . . Proprietors C.C. LAWSON. RESTAURANT and LUNCH COUNTER.

Tables and Counter Served with the Best the Market Affords.

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